

Glossary

Copyright © 2018 David Dempster. All rights reserved.

Version 1.0, 20 Apr 2017

Dear Reader

In today's world, where so much is changing and information is so freely available, I just want to outline your rights and mine with regard to this booklet, which is part of my home study course 'Read & Play Music'.

This is a legally binding agreement between you and myself (David Dempster). Please read it carefully.

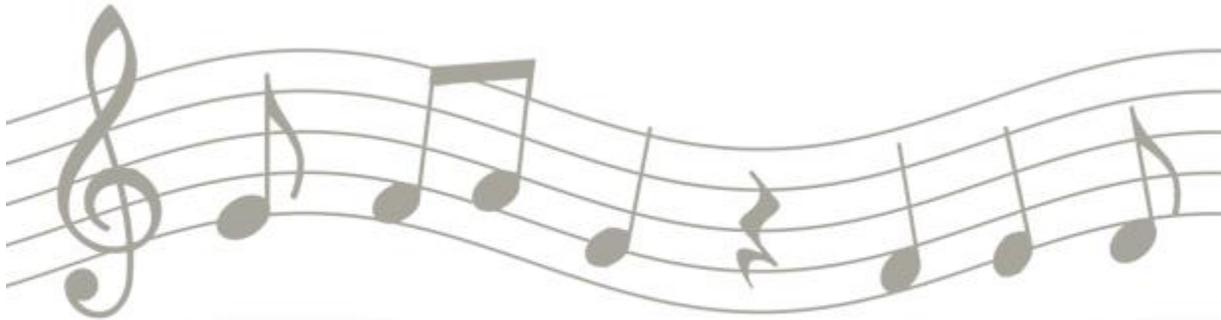
This is a multimedia home study course which contains lessons, audios, videos, and documents – all in digital format. Unlike printed books and music where you own the physical book, the standard for digital works is to purchase a licence to use the media.

Your group has purchased a Group User Licence. This means the course materials will be used only by members of your group, such as a choir, a school music class or a community study group. This licence is intended for a group of up to 20 members. If you have a larger group, your group should purchase multiple licences.

Reminder of terms of Group User Licence	
	
Your group members <u>may</u> : <ul style="list-style-type: none">• STUDY the course materials online.• DOWNLOAD the course materials and read them on their personal computers or other devices.• PRINT the course materials from downloaded files, up to one copy per group member, for their personal use.	Your group members <u>may not</u> : <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Resell, lend or give away your course login, any downloaded course files, or any printed course materials.• Print additional copies of the course materials.

Thank you for respecting my intellectual property rights.


David Dempster



GLOSSARY

Glossary for Book 2

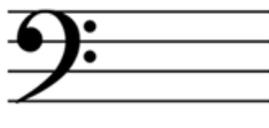
The terms defined here are the ones that came up in **Book 2**. For a cumulative Glossary, see 'Glossary for Books 1 and 2' below.

accompaniment: a component of a piece of music that supports and enhances the tune. In piano music, the left hand often plays an accompaniment while the right hand plays the tune.

arpeggio: see 'broken chord'.

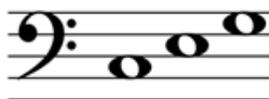
bass (pronounced the same as 'base'): **low-pitched.**

bass clef: a clef that shows that the 4th line up from the bottom of the staff represents the F below middle C. The bass clef is usually used for the left hand of piano music and for low-pitched instruments and voices. See also ‘bass’, ‘clef’ and ‘staff’.



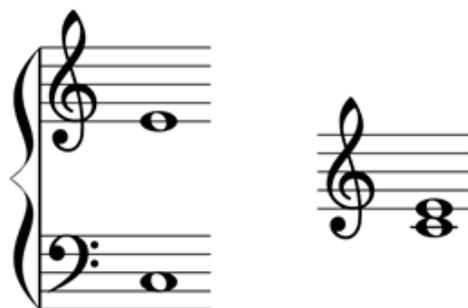
Bass clef on a staff.

broken chord or **arpeggio:** a chord played one note at a time, instead of all the notes being played at the same time.



Broken chord, or arpeggio.

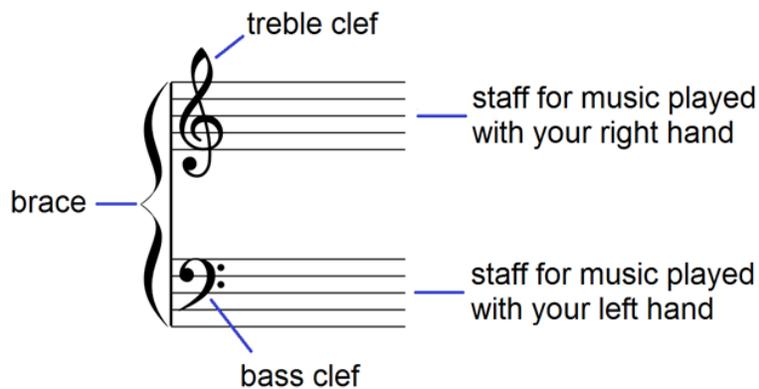
chord: a set of 2 or more notes played or sung together.



Chords.

4-part harmony: music that has 4 different tunes all played or sung at the same time, combining to create pleasing harmonies. At any moment in time, the 4 tunes create a chord made up of 4 notes.

grand staff (British name: **great stave**): a pair of staves connected by a brace. The grand staff is used for printing the right hand and left hand of piano music.

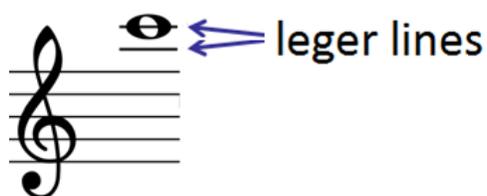


Grand staff.

harmonic progression: the effect created when different harmonies are played one after another.

harmony: the effect created when a number of pitches are played together.

leger line or **ledger line**: a short line used to extend the staff upward or downward, to indicate the pitch of a note that is above or below the staff.



triad: a chord consisting of 3 notes that appear on 3 consecutive lines or 3 consecutive spaces.



Triads.

2-part harmony: music that has 2 different tunes played or sung at the same time, combining to create pleasing harmonies. At any moment in time, the 2 tunes create a chord made up of 2 notes.

Glossary for Books 1 and 2

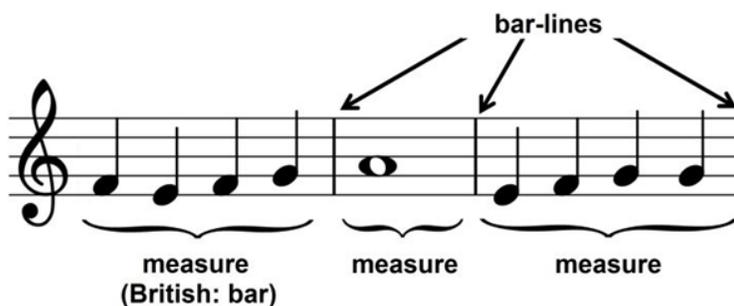
For just the terms from **Book 2**, see ‘Glossary for Book 2’ above.

accompaniment: a component of a piece of music that supports and enhances the tune. In piano music, the left hand often plays an accompaniment while the right hand plays the tune.

arpeggio: see ‘broken chord’.

bar: British name for ‘measure’. See ‘measure’.

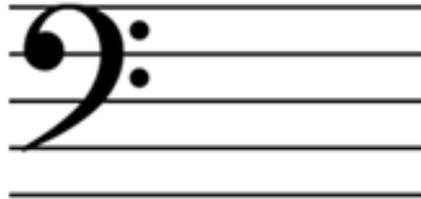
bar-line: a vertical line on the staff that separates two measures. Also see ‘double bar-line’.



Bar-lines in a piece of music that has a repeating pattern of 4 beats.

bass (pronounced the same as ‘base’): low-pitched.

bass clef: a clef that shows that the 4th line up from the bottom of the staff represents the F below middle C. The bass clef is usually used for the left hand of piano music and for low-pitched instruments and voices. See also ‘bass’, ‘clef’ and ‘staff’.



Bass clef on a staff.

beat:

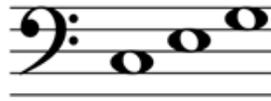
1. The **beat** is the regular pulsing of a piece of music.
2. One of those regular pulses is also referred to as a **beat**.

A ‘pulse’ is a short burst of energy.

‘Pulsing’ means repeating bursts of energy.

‘Regular’ means that the pulses occur with even timing, like the ticking of a clock.

broken chord or **arpeggio**: a chord played one note at a time, instead of all the notes being played at the same time.



Broken chord, or arpeggio.

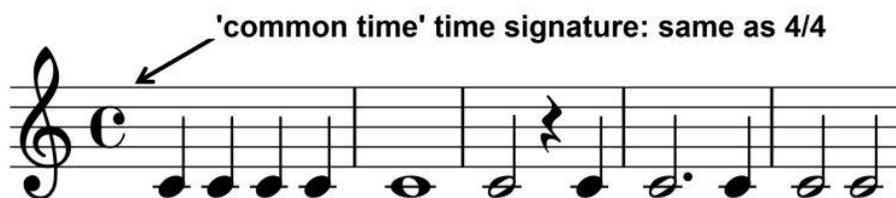
chord: a set of 2 or more notes played or sung together.



Chords.

clef: A clef is a symbol placed on the staff to indicate the pitch of one of the lines. See 'treble clef', which is the most commonly used type of clef.

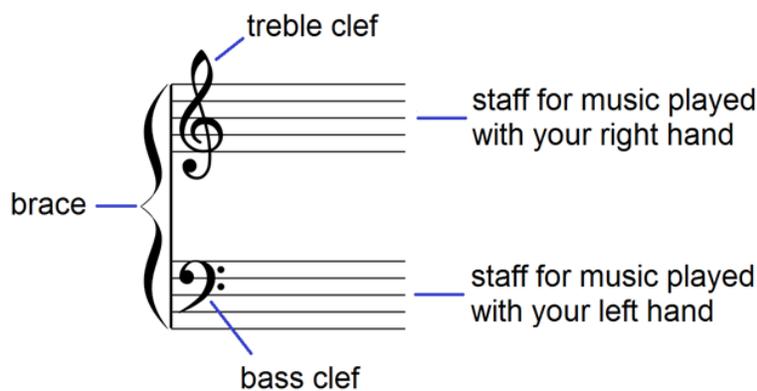
common time: another name for the 4/4 time signature. See 'time signature'.



4-part harmony: music that has 4 different tunes all played or sung at the same time, combining to create pleasing harmonies. At any moment in time, the 4 tunes create a chord made up of 4 notes.

frequency: the number of back-and-forth movements per second made by a vibration. See ‘vibration’.

grand staff (British name: **great stave**): a pair of staves connected by a brace. The grand staff is used for printing the right hand and left hand of piano music.



Grand staff.

harmonic progression: the effect created when different harmonies are played one after another.

harmony: the effect created when a number of pitches are played together.

keeping time: (a) being continuously aware of the beat and (b) always knowing which beat you have reached in a piece of music you are playing or singing.

key (also called a **note**): one of the black or white moving parts on the keyboard that you push down to make a musical sound.



A key.

keyboard (also called a **piano keyboard**): the collection of keys (also called 'notes') on a piano, electronic keyboard, or similar instrument.

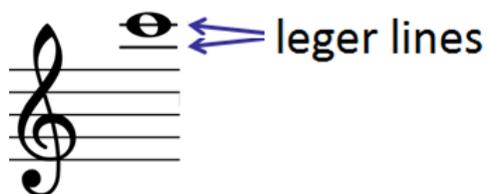


keyboard
on a piano

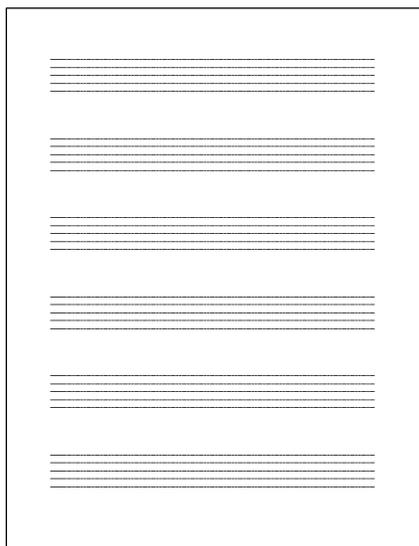


keyboard
on an electronic keyboard

leger line or **ledger line**: a short line used to extend the staff upward or downward, to indicate the pitch of a note that is above or below the staff.

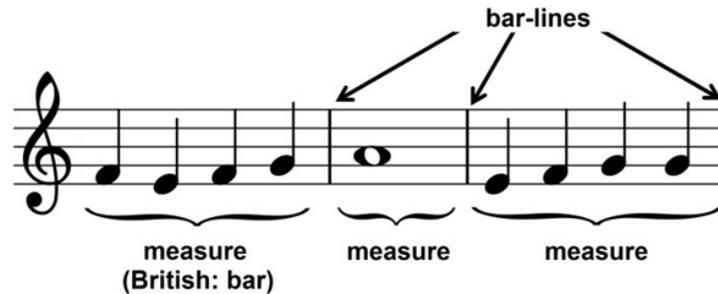


manuscript paper (USA name: **music paper**): paper with 5-line staves printed on it, for use in writing music.



Manuscript paper (USA name: 'music paper').

measure (British name: **bar**): the section of music between two bar-lines. Usually, every measure has the same number of beats as defined by the repeating pattern of that piece of music.



Measures in a piece of music that has a repeating pattern of 4 beats.

music: an artistic creation made up of a series of pitches occurring with regularity of time.

music paper: see **manuscript paper**.

musical sound: a sound with a specific frequency of vibration. See 'vibration'.

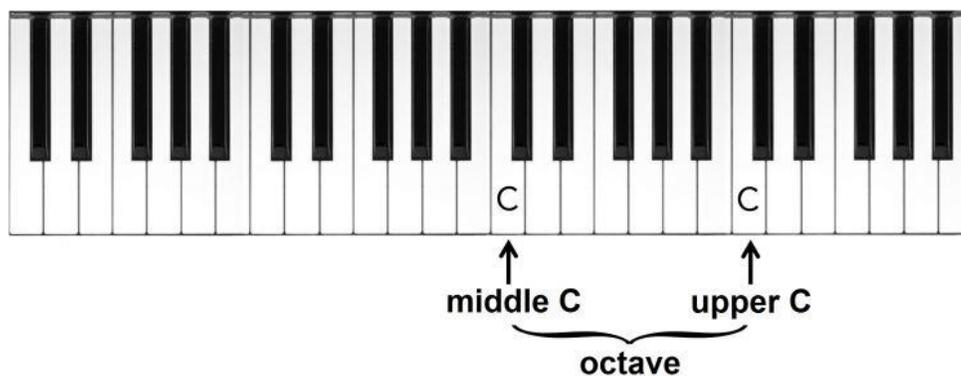
noise: sound with a random mixture of frequencies. See 'frequency'.

note:

<p>1. a note is a single musical sound, such as you hear when you push down one of the black or white keys on your keyboard.</p>	
<p>2. a note is a symbol in printed music that represents a single musical sound.</p>	<p>One example:</p> 

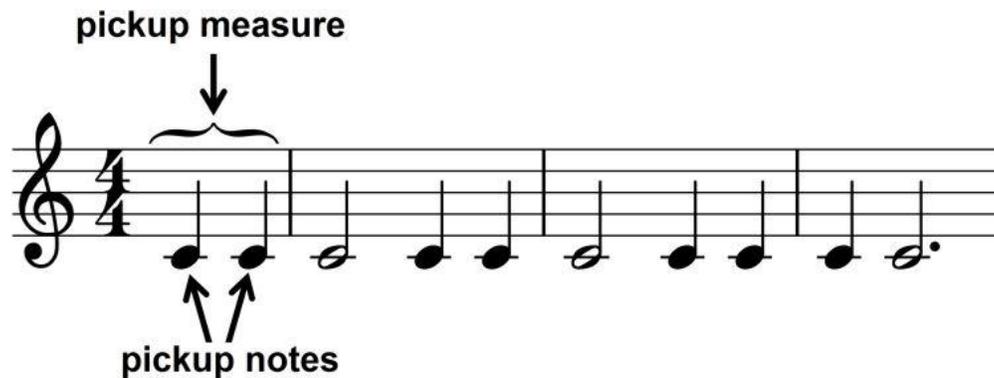
The two definitions of note.

octave: the difference in pitch between two white keys that are 8 notes apart and have the same name. From the Latin ‘oct’ meaning ‘eight’. (The term ‘octave’ also applies to black keys. More about that when you get to *Book 4: Read and Play the Music You Want to Play.*)



pickup measure: a measure at the start of a piece of music that has fewer beats than indicated by the time signature.

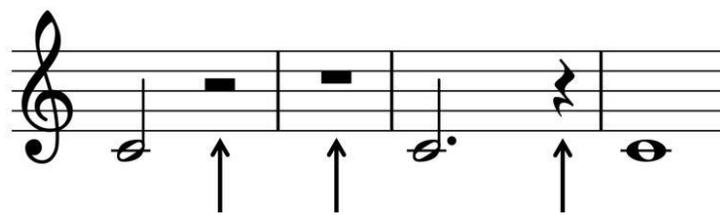
pickup notes: The notes in a pickup measure.



pitch: our perception of the frequency of a musical sound. A high frequency (fast vibration) is perceived as a high pitch. A low frequency (slow vibration) is perceived as a low pitch. See 'frequency'.

rest:

1. a **rest** is a period in a piece of music where the instrument playing the music is silent.
2. a **rest** is a symbol in printed music that indicates the instrument is to be silent.

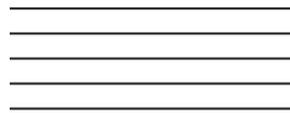


Rests (definition 2).

rhythm: a regular recurring pattern of strong and weak sounds.

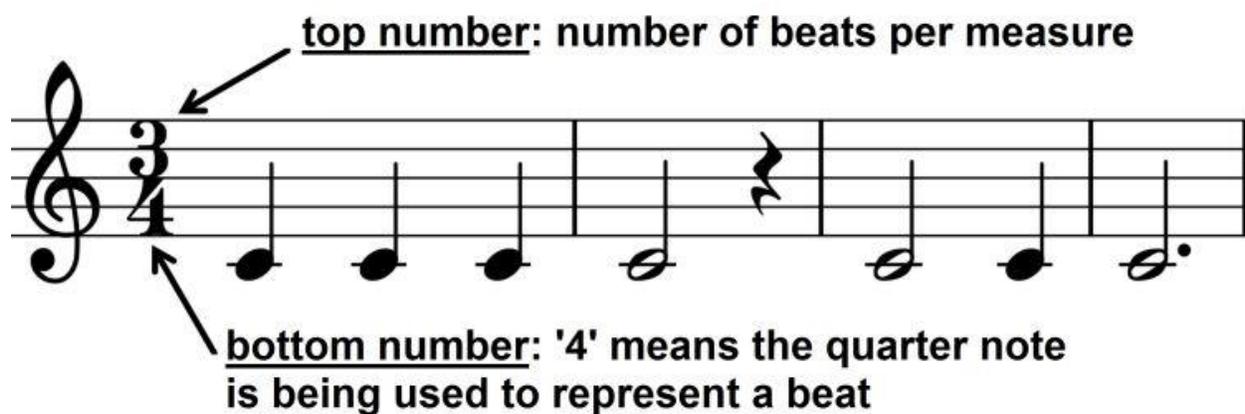
sound: our perception of vibrations in the air. See 'vibration'.

staff (British name: **stave**): a set of 5 lines and 4 spaces between the lines, that is used in music to indicate pitch.



A staff.

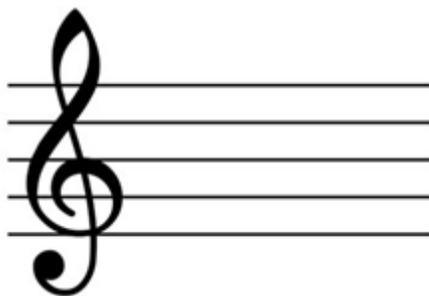
time signature: a pair of numbers, one over the other, that indicates the pattern of the music. The top number indicates how many beats are in each measure, and the bottom number indicates which type of note represents 1 beat.



A time signature.

treble: high-pitched.

treble clef: a clef that shows that the 2nd line up from the bottom of the staff represents the G above middle C. Also see ‘treble’, ‘clef’ and ‘staff’.



Treble clef on a staff.

triad: a chord consisting of 3 notes that appear on 3 consecutive lines or 3 consecutive spaces.



Triads.

tune: a sequence of musical sounds that has a pleasing effect and a sense of completeness.

2-part harmony: music that has 2 different tunes played or sung at the same time, combining to create pleasing harmonies. At any moment in time, the 2 tunes create a chord made up of 2 notes.

vibration: a rapid back-and-forth motion.